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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/653,074	09/02/2003	Jeng-Shyong Wu	71110	2014

23872 7590 07/03/2006

MCGLEW & TUTTLE, PC
P.O. BOX 9227
SCARBOROUGH STATION
SCARBOROUGH, NY 10510-9227

EXAMINER	
LE, NHAN T	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

DATE MAILED: 07/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/653,074	WU, JENG-SHYONG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nhan T. Le	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 September 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-71* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-71* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *090203*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hsu (US 5,704,811) in view of Yamauchi et al (US 6,713,975).

As to claim 1, Hsu teaches a electronic equipment and the connecting devices for the same, the electronic equipment being accommodated in an insulation box, and the connecting devices for interconnecting an input power source and an output of the electronic equipment to load side, comprising: the insulation box (see fig. 1, number 5, col. 2, lines 34-44) for providing electrical security with its insulated framework for the electronic equipment from an input side to an output side; the connecting devices (see fig. 1, numbers 2, 3, 6, col. 2, lines 34, 49) for connecting a power supply to the electronic equipment, and connecting the output therefrom to load sides. Hsu fails to teach a receiver unit included in the electronic equipment for receiving incoming wireless command signals from external transmitters; and a function controller included in the electronic equipment for performing a variety of functional effects according to the wireless command signals received by the receiver unit; wherein when the electronic equipment is energized by the power source, the receiver unit receives incoming wireless command signals from external transmitters and actuates the function

controller to perform single or a variety of predetermined display erects accordingly. Yamauchi teaches a lighting apparatus comprises a receiver unit (see fig. 2, number 21, col. 6, lines 9-20) included in the electronic equipment for receiving incoming wireless command signals from external transmitters; and a function controller (see fig. 2, number 10, col. 6, lines 21-27) included in the electronic equipment for performing a variety of functional effects according to the wireless command signals received by the receiver unit; wherein when the electronic equipment is energized by the power source (see fig. 2, numbers 5, 6, col. 3, lines 60-67, col. 4, lines 1-10), the receiver unit receives incoming wireless command signals from external transmitters and actuates the function controller to perform single or a variety of predetermined display erects accordingly (see fig. 2, number 24, col. 6, lines 20-27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Yamauchi into the system of Hsu in order to provide the lighting apparatus in which the users can operate the device easier (as suggested by Yamauchi col. 2, lines 34-44).

As to claim 2, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the insulation box is encircled by a standing wall along its edges, and several via holes are drilled through the wall for letting output and input component parts for the equipment to pass through (see Hsu fig. 5, numbers 5, 50, 53, 54, col. 4, lines 6-23).

As to claim 3, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the inner cavity of the insulation box is parted with several pieces of barrier into a plurality of

isolated chambers for accommodating and setting the equipment together with the component parts (see Hsu fig. 5, numbers 50, 54, col. 4, lines 6-23).

As to claim 4, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein a group of insulated electric conductors are used to connect the output and the input sides by piercing through the holes provided on the wall of the insulation box, one end of each the conductor is connected to the equipment, while the other end thereof is extended out of the insulation box (see Hsu fig. 5, number 1, 18, 18', 19, 19', col. 4, lines 24-34).

As to claim 5, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the end of the conductor in the insulation box is connected to the equipment with a terminal (see Hsu fig. 5, numbers 19, 19', col. 4, lines 55-65).

As to claim 6, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the number of the electric conductors is determined by the number of electrical circuits for input and output (see Hsu col. 4, lines 34-54).

As to claim 7, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein several insertion blades are used to input power from the power source, wherein the plurality of insulated electric conductors are used for output to the load by piercing through the via holes formed on the wall of the insulation box to connect to the external blades for power supply and load connection, whereas in the insulation box, the conductors are in contact with the contact portion of each equipment (see Hsu fig. 5, number 1, 18, 18', 19, 19', col. 4, lines 24-34).

As to claim 8, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the number of the electric conductors is determined by the number of output electrical circuits (see Hsu fig. 5, number 1, 18, 18', 19, 19', col. 4, lines 24-34).

As to claim 9, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein several insertion blades are employed to connect with input and output, the waist portions of the insertion blades are rested on, and fixed to the front wall of the insulation box, the tips of the insertion blades are emerged out of the insulation box to connect the power source, whereas the rear connector blades are contained in the insulation box, and one of them is connected with the load terminal near the blade hole, the connection blades are the electric connectors with their waist portions electrically in contact with the electronic equipment (see Hsu fig. 5, number 1, 18, 18', 19, 19', col. 4, lines 24-34).

As to claims 10-12, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the contact portions of the insertion blades are directly connected with the insulation conductors leading to load; wherein several receptacle holes are provided at the contact portion of the equipment, the receptacle holes are aligned to preserved corresponding holes provided on the insulation box for insulation box for insertion of connector pins for supplying power to the connected load and wherein the connecting device for output and input connection is provided with an interconnection blade interposed separately between a rear load connection blade and a front source blade and having a contact portion to connect the contact portion of the receiver unit and the function controller (see Hsu col. 4, lines 24-54).

As to claim 13, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the via holes opened through the rear wall of the insulation box and the rear connector blades contained in the insulation box allow mutual mating with connecting devices of similar function forwards and backwards for performing a variety of functional operations (see Hsu col. 4, lines 24-65).

As to claim 14, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the via holes opened through the rear wall of the insulation box and the rear connector blades contained in the insulation box allow mutual mating with connecting devices of different function forwards and backwards for performing further various functional operations (see Hsu col. 5, lines 55-65).

As to claim 15, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the via holes opened through the rear wall of the insulation box and the rear connector blades contained in the insulation box allow insertion of, and mating with, any conventional plug for supplying power to the land (see Hsu col. 4, lines 55-65).

As to claim 16, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein a discrimination means is provided for refusing incompatible mating of the receiver unit or the function controller, or in case, certain restriction of use is necessary (see Hsu col. 4, lines 47-55).

As to claim 17, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the discrimination means is provided in the form of tenon and mortise joint by forming several stub tenons and several slot mortises at both sides of the connecting device, each of the mortise slot is interposed between two adjacent stub tenons, if the tenon

and mortise joint provided for a connecting device is completely coincident with that formed in another connecting device in size, position, and number, the two connecting devices are compatible and allowed to mate with each other, if not, they are considered to be incompatible (see Hsu col. 3, lines 32-45).

As to claim 18, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit is essentially composed of an IC unit and some other auxiliary electric components (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 20, col. 6, lines 4-20).

As to claims 19-21, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit is able to receive a power supply and external wireless command signals so as to produce and transfer predetermined functional signals (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 21, col. 6, lines 9-20); wherein the receiver unit is able to adjust, change, and control the intensity, quantity, and quality of the command signals, or switch over the command signals(see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 21, col. 6, lines 9-20) and wherein a functional portion of the receiver unit is emerged out of the preserved via holes oil the wall of the insulation box so as to facilitate receiving external command signals (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 21, col. 6, lines 9-20).

As to claims 22-23, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit has a contact portion to contact the connecting device and the function controller; wherein receivable wireless command signals for the receiver unit include infrared ray waves or microwaves (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 21, col. 4, lines 34-38, col. 6, lines 9-20).

As to claims 24-25, Hsu teaches wherein the function controller is essentially composed of an IC unit and some other auxiliary electronic components and wherein the IC unit is able to produce the predetermined functions, or has the ability of transmitting command signals (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 20, col. 6, lines 4-20).

As to claim 26, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the auxiliary electronic components include a a switch so as to perform adjustment of the equipment (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 15, col. 6, lines 4-20).

As to claims 27-29, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the function controller has a predetermined synchronous control ability (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 13, col. 6, lines 4-20); wherein the synchronous control ability of the function is controlled by the controller and wherein the function controller has contact portion which is in contact with the connecting device or the receiver unit (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 13, col. 6, lines 4-20).

As to claims 30-31, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit and the function controller are integrally conjoined in one piece and wherein the receiver unit and the function controller respectively have their own component parts which are respectively assembled on individual PCB (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 20, col. 6, lines 4-20) ; wherein the PCB is preserved a contact portion to connect the other connecting devices (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 20, col. 6, lines 4-20).

As to claims 33-34, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit and the function controller are respectively packed with all insulation

material to form an individual package and wherein the insulation package emerges an exposed contact portion to connect other connecting devices (see Yamauchi fig. 2, numbers 10, 11, 20, 21, col. 3, lines 60-67, col. 4, lines 1-10).

As to claims 35, 36, 39, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit and the function controller are detachably installed in the insulation box for facilitating replacement; wherein the insulation box is provided with an upper opendable slide lid whose position is appropriately in match with the reserved blade holes on the wall of the insulation box so as to facilitate replacement of the equipment; wherein the portions of the component devices installed on the inner entrainer are appropriately in match with the reserved blade holes on the wall of the insulation box and the upper opendable slide lid so as to facilitate replacement of the component devices (see Hsu col. 2, lines 50-64, col. 3, lines 56-64).

As to claims 37-38, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein an inner entrainer is provided in the insulation box for pre-assembling component devices and inserting the entire unit into the insulation box; wherein several barriers are provided on the inner entrainer to divide the inner cavity of the insulation box into several isolated chambers for settling the component devices (see Hsu col. 3, lines 31-44).

As to claim 40, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit and the function controller reserve several contact portions for directly connecting with the insulation conductors to extend the insulation conductors out of the insulation box to the load (see Hsu col. 3, lines 46-64).

As to claims 41-42, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit and the function controller reserve several receptacle terminals in the insulation box at the positions in match with the blade holes provided on the wall of the insulation box for allowing insertion of plugs leading to the load terminals and wherein the receptacle terminals are configurated in a cylinder shape, while the plug terminals are configurated in a pin shape (see Hsu col. 3, lines 46-64).

As to claims 43-45, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein a fusing device is installed between the power input connecting device and the receiver unit, or between the power input connecting device and the function controller for protecting the circuit from overcurrent with a preset limit of current carrying capacity (see col. 3, lines 56-64); wherein the fusing device has a contact portion for connecting with a contact portion of the receiver unit or the function controller and wherein the fusing devices is concealed in the insulation box and located in the position matching with the blade holes reserved on the wall of the insulation box, or affixed to the upper opendable slide lid for facilitating replacement (see col. 3, lines 32-45).

As to claims 46-48, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit is able to receive signals sent from existing wireless signal transmitters; wherein the existing wireless signal transmitters are from the wireless network (see col. 6, lines 4-20) and wherein the receiver unit has an encoder and a decoder (see col. 6, lines 21-27).

As to claim 49, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the load connected to the output terminal of the connecting devices include electrical and electronic equipment and devices, or a plurality of light strings (see col. 6, lines 28-35).

As to claim 50, Hsu teaches a electronic equipment and the connecting devices for the same, the electronic equipment being accommodated in an insulation box, and the connecting devices for interconnecting an input power source and an output of the electronic equipment to load side, comprising: the insulation box (see fig. 1, number 5, col. 2, lines 34-44) encircled by a standing wall along its front, rear and side edges, the inner cavity of the insulation box being parted into several isolated chambers with several barriers; and several insertion holes being reserved at front, rear, and side wall; the source input side connecting device being formed of a plurality of contact blades inserted into the front blade holes and fixed thereat, wherein one end of the blade is extended out of the insulation box to connect with the power supply source, while the other end thereof has a contact portion (see fig. 5, numbers 5, 50, 53, 54, col. 4, lines 6-23); the load output side connecting device being formed of a plurality of insulation electrical conductors, wherein the conductors are rested in the via holes provided at the rear wall of the insulation box; one end of each the conductors has a connector terminal placed in the insulation box, while the other end thereof is extended out of the insulation box to connect with the load; wherein each the contact portion is connected to the circuit according to its functional effect, and the insertion blades are connected to die power source (see col. 4, lines 24-54). Hsu fails to teach the receiver unit being composed of an IC unit or other auxiliary electronic components to receive external incoming wireless

command signals and produce a predetermined function, wherein the receiver unit has a contact portion and is set in an isolated chamber of the insulation box; the function controller being composed of an IC unit or other auxiliary electronic components to produce a predetermined functional effect or deliver command signals, wherein the function controller has a contact portion and is set in an isolation chamber of the insulation box; when the receiver unit receives the extraneous incoming wireless command signal; the receiver unit actuate the function controller to start working with a predetermined single or a variety of functions which are transferred to the load terminals for the load to display predetermined functional operations. Yamauchi teaches teach the receiver unit (see fig. 2, number 21, col. 6, lines 9-20) being composed of an IC unit or other auxiliary electronic components to receive external incoming wireless command signals and produce a predetermined function, wherein the receiver unit has a contact portion and is set in an isolated chamber of the insulation box; the function controller (see fig. 2, number 10, col. 6, lines 21-27) being composed of an IC unit or other auxiliary electronic components to produce a predetermined functional effect or deliver command signals, wherein the function controller has a contact portion and is set in an isolation chamber of the insulation box; when the receiver unit receives the extraneous incoming wireless command signal; the receiver unit actuate the function controller to start working with a predetermined single or a variety of functions which are transferred to the load terminals for the load to display predetermined functional operations (see fig. 2, number 24, col. 6, lines 6-23). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of

Yamauchi into the system of Hsu in order to provide the lighting apparatus in which the users can operate the device easier (as suggested by Yamauchi col. 2, lines 34-44).

As to claims 51, 52, 62, 63, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the contact portions of the insertion blades are directly connected with the insulation conductors leading to load and wherein the connecting device for output and input connection is provided with an interconnection blade interposed separately between a rear load connection blade and a front source blade and having a contact portion to connect the contact portion of the receiver unit or the function controller (see Hsu fig. 5, numbers 1, 18, 18', 19, 19', col. 4, lines 23-34).

As to claims 53, 64, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the via holes opened through the rear wall of the insulation box and the rear connector blades contained in the insulation box allow mutual mating with connecting devices of similar function forwards and backwards for performing a variety of functional operations (see Hsu col. 4, lines 24-65).

As to claims 54, 65, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the via holes opened through the rear wall of the insulation box and the rear connector blades contained in the insulation box allow mutual mating of connecting devices of different function forwards and backwards for performing further various functional operations (see Hsu col. 5, lines 55-65).

As to claims 55, 66, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the via holes opened through the rear wall of the insulation box and the rear connector

blades contained in the insulation box allow insertion of, and mating with, any conventional plug for supplying power to the load (see Hsu col. 4, lines 55-65).

As to claims 56, 67, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein receivable wireless command signals for the receiver unit include infrared ray waves or microwaves (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 21, col. 4, lines 34-38, col. 6, lines 9-20).

As to claims 57, 68, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit and the function controller are integrally conjoined in one piece (see Yamauchi fig. 2, number 20, col. 6, lines 4-20).

As to claims 58, 69, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit and the function controller are detachably installed in the insulation box for facilitating replacement (see Hsu col. 2, lines 50-64, col. 3, lines 56-64).

As to claims 59, 70, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein the receiver unit and the function controller reserve several contact portions for directly connecting with the insulation conductors to extend the conductors out of the insulation box to the load (see Hsu col. 3, lines 46-64).

As to claims 60, 71, the combination of Hsu and Yamauchi teaches wherein a fusing device is installed between the power input connecting device and the function controller for protecting the circuit from overcurrent with a preset limit of safety current carrying capacity (see Hsu col. 3, lines 56-64).

As to claim 61, Hsu teaches a electronic equipment and the connecting devices of the same, the electronic equipment being accommodated in an insulation box, and the connecting devices for interconnecting an input power source and all output of the

electronic equipment to load side comprising: the insulation box (see fig. 1, number 5, col. 2, lines 34-44) encircled by a standing wall along its front, rear and side edges, the inner cavity of the insulation box being parted into several isolated chambers with several barriers and several insertion holes being reserved at front, rear, and side wall; the connecting device (see fig. 1, numbers 2, 3, 6, col. 2, lines 34, 49) being formed of a plurality of contact blades with their waist portions inserted and rested on the front holes, the front blades being extended out of the insulation box for connecting to a power source, while rear connecting blades being placed in the insulation box and extending their rear ends near the rear insertion holes of the insulation box to connect with the load side insertion blades, wherein their waist portions serve as contact portions; wherein each of the contact portions connected with electrical circuits in the manner that insertion blades are connected with the power source (see col. 4, lines 24-54). Hsu fails to teach a receiver unit belonging to a part of the electronic equipment being composed of an IC unit or other auxiliary electronic components to receive external incoming wireless command signals and produce a predetermined function, wherein the receiver unit has a contact portion and set in an isolated chamber of the insulation box; a function controller belonging to a part of the electronic equipment being composed of an IC unit or other auxiliary electronic components to produce a predetermined functional effect, or deliver command signals, wherein the function controller has a contact portion and is set in an isolation chamber of the insulation box; when the receiver unit receives external incoming wireless command signals, the signals are transferred to the function controller to initiate a predetermined single or a

variety of functional operations which are transmitted to connected load from the output terminal so as to cause the load to display a predetermined variation effect. Yamauchi teaches a receiver unit (see fig. 2, number 21, col. 6, lines 9-20) belonging to a part of the electronic equipment being composed of an IC unit or other auxiliary electronic components to receive external incoming wireless command signals and produce a predetermined function, wherein the receiver unit has a contact portion and set in an isolated chamber of the insulation box; a function controller (see fig. 2, number 24, col. 6, lines 6-23) belonging to a part of the electronic equipment being composed of an IC unit or other auxiliary electronic components to produce a predetermined functional effect, or deliver command signals, wherein the function controller has a contact portion and is set in an isolation chamber of the insulation box; when the receiver unit receives external incoming wireless command signals, the signals are transferred to the function controller to initiate a predetermined single or a variety of functional operations which are transmitted to connected load from the output terminal so as to cause the load to display a predetermined variation effect (see fig. 2, number 24, col. 6, lines 6-23). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Yamauchi into the system of Hsu in order to provide the lighting apparatus in which the users can operate the device easier (as suggested by Yamauchi col. 2, lines 34-44).

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Cheung (US 6,039,607) teaches electric plug.

Lin et al (US 5,798,683) teaches waterproof fuse plug including safety fuel door And a fuel pick.

Mai et al (US 5,643,012) teaches safety plug with switch means.

Wang (US 5,853,301) teaches polarity fuse plug).

Sid (US 6,761,470) teaches controller panel and system for light and serially networked lighting system.

Lys (US 6,969,954) teaches automatic configuration systems and methods for lighting and other application.

Sid (US 2001/0000422) teaches addressable light dimmer and addressing system.

Symoen et al (US 7,034,899) teaches radio command system.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7892. The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

N. Le

Nhan Le

EDWARD F. URBAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600